

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

106th Congress
2nd Session

Vote No. 171

June 30, 2000, 10:53 a.m.
Page S-6218 Temp. Record

LABOR-HHS APPROPRIATIONS/Final Passage

SUBJECT: Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2001 . . . H.R. 4577. Final passage, as amended.

ACTION: BILL PASSED, 52-43

SYNOPSIS: As amended and passed, H.R. 4577, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2001, will provide \$352.186 billion in new budget authority, which is \$22.422 billion more than provided in fiscal year (FY) 2000 and is \$3.998 billion less than requested. Budget authority for fiscal year 2001 discretionary spending will total \$97.820 billion. The program funding level will be \$104.5 billion. Details are provided below.

• **Department of Labor**, \$13.409 billion, including: \$5.450 billion for the Workforce Investment Act, of which \$950 million will be for adult training, \$1.589 billion will be for dislocated worker assistance, and \$1.364 billion will be for the Job Corps; \$3.249 billion for State unemployment insurance and services; \$446.6 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and \$426.0 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

• **Department of Health and Human Services**, \$255.958 billion, including: \$202.254 billion for the Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA), of which \$129.853 billion will be for grants to States for Medicaid (including advance appropriations for the first quarter of FY 2002) and \$70.382 billion will be for Federal payments to Medicare trust funds (this amount includes the Part B subsidy and other reimbursements to the Part A trust fund for benefits and administrative costs not financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions); \$4.728 for the Health Resource Service Administration (HRSA), of which \$1.650 billion will be for Ryan White AIDS programs, \$1.237 billion will be for health centers; \$704.1 million will be for Maternal and Child Health block grants, and \$253.9 million will be for Title X family planning (contraception programs; the Adolescent Family Life abstinence program, funded in another section, will receive only \$19.3 million); \$3.204 billion for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC); \$20.513 billion for the National Institutes of Health (an increase of \$2.7 billion); and \$20.801 billion for the Administration on Children and Families, of which \$300 million in emergency appropriations will be for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP; \$1.1 billion in advance appropriations from last year will also be available in FY 2001 additional emergency LIHEAP appropriations may

(See other side)

YEAS (52)			NAYS (43)			NOT VOTING (5)	
Republicans (44 or 81%)	Democrats (8 or 20%)		Republicans (10 or 19%)	Democrats (33 or 80%)		Republicans (1)	Democrats (4)
Abraham	Hutchison	Breaux	Allard	Akaka	Kerry	Hatch ^{2AY}	Boxer ²
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Byrd	Brownback	Baucus	Landrieu		Inouye ²
Bennett	Jeffords	Cleland	Bunning	Bayh	Lautenberg		Leahy ²
Bond	Kyl	Harkin	Gramm	Biden	Levin		Moynihan ²
Burns	Lott	Hollings	Grams	Bingaman	Lieberman		
Campbell	Lugar	Kerrey	Helms	Bryan	Mikulski		
Chafee	Mack	Kohl	Nickles	Conrad	Murray		
Cochran	McCain	Lincoln	Sessions	Daschle	Reed		
Collins	McConnell		Smith, Bob	Dodd	Reid		
Coverdell	Murkowski		Voinovich	Dorgan	Robb		
Craig	Roberts			Durbin	Rockefeller		
Crapo	Roth			Edwards	Sarbanes		
DeWine	Santorum			Feingold	Schumer		
Domenici	Shelby			Feinstein	Torricelli		
Enzi	Smith, Gordon			Graham	Wellstone		
Fitzgerald	Snowe			Johnson	Wyden		
Frist	Specter			Kennedy			
Gorton	Stevens						
Grassley	Thomas						
Gregg	Thompson						
Hagel	Thurmond						
Hutchinson	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay

be provided on other bills) and \$600 million will be for the Social Services Block Grant (a \$1.175 billion reduction; however, during debate, the Appropriations Committee Chairman indicated that the reduction was made for technical reasons, as were proposed cuts in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) and in the Temporary to Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program; in accordance with the Budget Resolution, after enactment of an appropriations bill this year increasing the spending caps to the permitted level, funding for these programs will be increased); and \$6.267 billion for Head Start (a \$1 billion increase).

● **Department of Education**, \$42.594 billion, including: \$10.624 billion for student financial assistance, of which \$8.692 billion will be for Pell Grants, \$1.011 billion will be for the Federal Work Study Program, and \$691 million will be for Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants; \$8.957 billion for education for the economically disadvantaged; \$1.108 billion for Impact Aid; \$4.673 billion for school improvement programs (an increase of \$1.665 billion), of which \$3.1 billion will be for Title VI innovative education block grants (\$2.7 billion in funding will be available for such grants in FY 2001; these grants may be used for school construction, teacher hiring, IDEA funding, same-gender classroom programs (see vote No. 151), or other purposes); and \$642 million will be for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program; \$7.352 billion for special education (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; an increase of \$1.316 billion); \$1.727 billion for vocational and adult education; and \$1.434 billion for education reform programs, of which \$794.5 million will be for educational technology programs and \$600 million will be for 21st Century Community Learning Centers.

● **Related Agencies**, \$40.224 billion, including: \$33.824 billion for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program, including first quarter advance funding; and \$365.0 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

● **Miscellaneous provisions.** Except in cases of rape or incest or when necessary to save the life of the mother, none of the funds appropriated under this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated under this Act, will be expended for any abortion or to pay for abortion as a health care fringe benefit. Funds from this Act will not be used to create a human embryo or embryos for research purposes, nor will they be used for research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero. Lobbying with funds from this Act will be prohibited. Funds from this Act will not be used to create a unique health identifier final standard. Funds from this Act will not be used for needle exchange programs for drug addicts. Funds from this Act will not be used to implement an ergonomics regulation (see vote No. 143). \$25 million will be provided for antimicrobial research (see vote No. 145). The NIH will propose a plan to require a reasonable rate of return on pharmaceuticals developed by the NIH and then marketed by drug companies. Schools and libraries that receive Federal Internet subsidies will have to employ filtering devices to protect children (see vote No. 149). Schools and libraries that receive Federal Internet subsidies will have to adopt local policies that protect children from inappropriate material or will have to employ filtering devices (see vote No. 150). A study will be conducted of Federal involvement in fetal tissue transfers, including of any involvement in illegal sales. \$25 million will be provided for treating and preventing fetal alcohol syndrome (see vote No. 152). \$10 million will be provided for the loan forgiveness program for child care providers. \$20 million will be provided for the Interagency Education Research Initiative (see vote No. 161). Permanent budget lockbox mechanisms will be enacted to protect Medicare surpluses from being spent, except that they will not prevent efforts to spend Medicare surpluses by expanding Medicare benefits (see vote No. 162). Permanent budget lockbox mechanisms will be enacted that will protect Medicare surpluses from being spent (see vote No. 163). Health plans will be barred from adjusting premiums based on predictive genetic information (see vote No. 165). Nursing homes that receive any Federal assistance will be required to protect and promote the right of nursing home patients to be free from physical or mental abuse, restraint, or involuntary seclusion imposed for purposes of discipline or convenience. \$50 million will be provided for grants to teach American history, not social studies, as a separate subject in schools.

Those favoring final passage contended:

This appropriations bill addresses the day-to-day needs of Americans. It will work to maintain our commitment to public health, education, and American workers. All areas covered by this bill received generous funding, but the largest increases were reserved for education programs and for health research. Unfortunately, the President issued a veto threat as soon as the bill was reported. It would have been much more appropriate for the President to at least wait for the Senate to pass the bill. As an institutional matter, the Senate needs to defend its role in the appropriations process. The President seems almost dismissive of the constitutionally required process for appropriating funds; he seems to want to get bills in front of him to veto as quickly as possible, regardless of their contents, so that he can force Congress into secret negotiations on a giant, omnibus bill. Such bills are negotiated by White House underlings with a few leaders of Congress, and, in the end, Members end up voting on huge bills that none of them have had time to examine. Such bills, under this Administration, invariably contain massive new amounts of spending that are added as the price of gaining the President's signature; a future President could just as easily use omnibus bills to force spending cuts. Many of us would rather that this tactic not be used at all. We urge passage of this bill.

Those opposing final passage contended:

Some of us oppose this bill because of its huge spending increases. Others of us favor those huge spending increases, but think that even more should have been spent, especially on certain programs favored by Democrats.